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The People's Korea

No. 817 EVERY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung received on Nov. 2 the delegation of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Rwanda

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Nov. 2 received the delegation of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

On hand were Comrades Yang Hyong Sop and Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Rwanda.

Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chad

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 4 received the government delegation of the Republic of Chad.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kamougue Wadal Abdelkader, Member of the Supreme Military Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Chad.

Also present were Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and personage concerned Chon Myong Su.

Adoum Aganaye, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chad to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

Presidential Works Published Abroad

Foreign papers are widely introducing immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to foreign press reports.

"On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," the classic work of the great leader, was carried by recent issues of Lao paper "Vientiane Mai," the Sudanese paper "El Sahafa," the Togolese paper "Togo Press" and the Guyana papers "Chronicle" and "Sunday Chronicle."

The Italian paper "Unita" and the Cameroon paper "Presse Inter" carried recently "Talk with Journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," the Zambian paper "Daily Mail" printed "On the Results of the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea" and a recent issue of Pakistan paper "Islami Zamhuria" carried "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country."

"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been carried in recent issues of the Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan," the Egyptian paper "Al Goumhuriya," the Togolese paper "Togo Press," the Tanzanian papers "Umzalendo" and "Nguzumo," the Sierra Leonean paper "Sunday Flash," the Syrian weekly "Al Shakhafa dul Usoubuuaiye," the Indian paper "Events," the U.S. paper "Washington Post" and the Finnish paper "Turumsanomat."

Carrying the work, the papers printed in place of honour portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Syrian weekly "Al Shakhafa dul Usoubuuaiye" said in its preface:

October 10, 1976, is the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the tested guide of the Korean people and the militant general staff of revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party of new type, the Party of Juche type, which takes the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding compass of its activities.

The glorious road covered by the Workers' Party of Korea is unthinkable apart from the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

(KCNA)

Published in book form in Guinea was "Ever-Victorious Is the Revolutionary Cause of the People of the Third World under the Banner of Independence," an immortal work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

5th Session of 10th CC of Chongryun Held Here

The 5th Session of the 10th CC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was held on Nov. 3-5 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was portrait of the great leader of the Korean revolution President Kim Il Sung who has always led the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and striven for reunification of Korea.

The meeting had two aims: One is to summarize the work which has been done till now since the 4th Session of the 10th CC of Chongryun and particularly the experiences gained in the "small unit movement to help branch work" and in the "three-month movement to build up firmly branches and accelerate national reunification," upholding the congratulatory message which President Kim Il Sung personally sent to activists of Chongryun branches. Another is to set forth the tasks to strengthen branches by improving the method and style of work to cope with the prevailing situation and direct more energy to the cause of Korea's reunification.

This meeting decided to apply totally to Chongryun's work the work method of President Kim Il Sung because it is effective in rallying more firmly Korean compatriots in all walks of life and mobilizing them in vigorous struggles for national reunification.

The meeting reverently adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung, a letter carrying with it the boundless loyalty to him of the participants.

Present there were Chairman Han Duk Su, vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro of Chongryun CSC and representatives and its auditors.

The participants were filled with their loyalty to President Kim Il Sung who takes care of Chongryun workers and compatriots here so as to achieve great successes in their work.

They renewed the resolve to develop branch work to make a greater contribution to the cause of Korea's reunification by resolutely upgrading the method and style of work.

The meeting opened with a resonant chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

At the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su made report "On Building Up Firmly Branches and Contributing to the Cause of National Reunification by Improving the Method and Style of Work."

Many representatives took the floor.

The speakers unanimously the said that they would add luster to the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung as a greatest celebration of the nation with brilliant exploits, applying the new method and style of work.

Read at the meeting were messages of greetings sent from organizations and enterprises affiliated with Chongryun.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a concluding speech at the meeting.

The meeting closed with a resonant chorus of "We Wish the Leader a Long Life in Good Health."

CIA behind KCIA Payments to Hill; Over 90 Congressmen Involved

The American "Central Intelligence Agency" is reported to have directed and financed the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in its vicious operations in south Korea, in the U.S. and other parts of the world.

The current disclosure of illegal and improper payments by the "KCIA" to U.S. congressmen to "create favorable legislative climate" is believed to have far greater repercussions than the Watergate scandal.

See related articles on page 4....Ed.

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CIA Abetting "KCIA"

U.S. commentators Anderson and Willen exposed in their joint article contributed to the Oct. 26 issue of the U.S. paper "Washington Post" that the ill-famed U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is zealously supporting the south Korean puppet clique, according to a report from Washington. The article said:

The Central Intelligence Agency not only has provided financial support to some of the world's most notorious secret police, but has condoned their operations within the United States.

Such brutal police agency as south Korea's "KCIA" has terrorized exiles in this country. There is reason to believe that it has violated U.S. laws. The FBI has received reports that it has committed burglaries, attempted kidnappings and plotted murders.

An alarmed Rep. Donald Fraser has asked the CIA to divulge the details of its agreements with "KCIA", which allow the spies to operate within each other's countries.

The CIA has good reason to be sensitive. Over the years, it has developed cozy relationships with some of the most repressive foreign intelligence agencies in the world.

"KCIA" even took its name from our spy agency. We cited evidence over a year ago that "KCIA" agents were threatening, intimidating and abusing Korean exiles in this country.

Ex-south Korean ambassador Ham Chun Byong has admitted that "KCIA" agents have used "goon psychology and tactics" against Korean residents in this country. They were acting on their own and are now being ordered back to Seoul, he said.

With the connivance and backing of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the bandits of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" are "abducting and murdering" Korean residents in the United States, CIA exerted pressure upon even those U.S. congressmen who tried to investigate into these acts.

U.S. investigators are weighing the significance of a handwritten list, taken by customs agents from south Korean businessman Pak Tong Sun in 1973, which outlined apparent cash payments to many prominent American politicians, including then-President Richard Nixon.

Pak, a wealthy rice trader, is a key figure in a federal grand jury probe of alleged influence-buying in Congress by south Korean agents.

Donovan Working, former head of the Customs Office in Anchorage, Alaska, said Pak boasted to inspectors who searched him in Anchorage on Dec. 8, 1973, that the politicians on the list, including Nixon, had received thousands of dollars in campaign contribution in connection with Pak's rice deals.

Pak's papers were written in Korean, but contained the politicians' names in English, followed by numerals that Pak said represented thousands of dollars, according to Working.

Most of the names have not been made public. But Working said that in addition to Nixon's he recalled the names of Sens. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., on the list, along with then-Rep. Richard T. Hanna, D-Calif.

Spokesmen for Humphrey and Goldwater said on Oct. 28 the senators never got contribution from Pak or any other Korean agents.

Both senators ran unsuccessfully for President—Goldwater in 1964 against President Lyndon B. Johnson and Humphrey in 1968 against Nixon.

The largest number on the list, 500, was next to Nixon's name, and Pak told the inspectors that stood for $500,000, Working recalled on Oct. 28 in a telephone interview from Laredo, Tex., where he is now district customs director.

Pak Jung Hi directs payoff to Capitol Hill

Rodong Sinmun Comment

The truth of the bribes the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have systematically offered to U.S. Congressmen and high-ranking officials is being brought to light. Commenting on this bribery scandal, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea) Nov. 5 says that the bribery of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is designed to win their favour through the offer of money, gifts and women and thus tone down the public opinion calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and condemning the suppression of the people and prevent the U.S. Congress deliberation of this scandal.

The puppets' bribery is also intended to get more U.S. "aid", adds the commentary.

Recalling that the pupets have long conducted this bribe operation in an organized and systematic way and employed all base and unscrupulous ways and means, the commentary goes on:

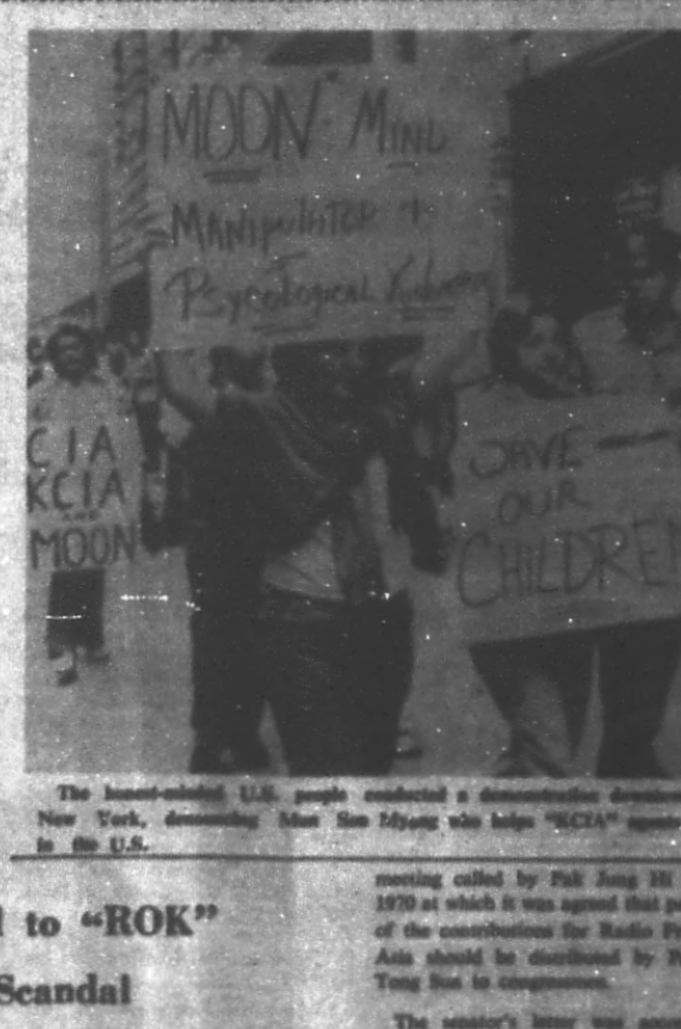
At a time when the south Korean people and the world peace-loving people are strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and an end to the suppression of the people the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately working to quell this demand and practising even this big bribery scandal. This is one more treacherous act never to be condoned.

Not content with suppressing the people at the point of the bayonets, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are committing without hesitation even the treacheries of offering bribes to their master by bleeding white the people in dire distress and embezzling money from the "national treasury" so as to gratify their unbounded greed for power.

This once again patently shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are a group of big swindlers bent on irregularities and corruption and a group of truculent flunkeyists-traitors steeped in treachery to the marrow of their bones.

This is graphically proved by the puppets' organized offer of bribes to U.S. Congressmen, the commentary notes.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while employing every possible subterfuge to cover up the truth of the bribery scandal, are enforcing a strict news blackout to prevent the exposure of this scandal to the south Korean people, the commentary points out, and continues: With no desperate efforts can the puppets veil the truth of the scandal. (KCNA)



The honest-minded U.S. people conducted a demonstration downtown New York, denouncing Mun Sun Myong who helps "KCIA" agents in the U.S.

Dole Linked to "ROK" Payoff Scandal

Republican vice-presidential candidate Robert Dole was indirectly linked on Oct. 29 to the bribery scandal around south Korean businessman Pak Tong Sun.

The New York Post newspaper reported that Senator Dole solicited money in 1970 for the Radio of Free Asia (RFA), and that south Korean officials earmarked some of that money for bribing U.S. congressmen.

The Post said the Kansas senator sent out a circular letter asking contributions for the radio station, which was broadcasting anti-communist propaganda from Seoul to Pyongyang.

The letter asked contributors to send money directly to station director Pak Bo Hi.

He and Pak Tong Sun attended a meeting called by Pak Jung Hi in 1970 at which it was agreed that part of the contributions for Radio Free Asia should be distributed by Pak Tong Sun to congressmen.

The senator's letter was accompanied by a brochure with photos and statements of Gerald Ford, then a member of the House of Representatives, of movie actor John Wayne and of comedian Bob Hope.

The paper identified Pak Bo Hi as a translator and one of the main collaborators of Mun Sun Myong, who heads the "Church of Unification." The sect has been a target of criticism in the U.S.

5-Point Nature-Remaking Policy For 10 Mil. Ton Grain

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set forth the five-point nature-remaking policy in order to hit the target of 10 million tons of grain output.

The country has applied an intensive farming method since earlier days because only 25 percent of her territory was arable.

This five-point policy is aimed at getting a higher grain output by promoting the work of cultivation, tideland reclamation, land adjustment and amelioration. As a result of intensive farming, the DPRK has attained a per hectare grain output of 5.9 tons—the highest in the world. In 1974, the per hectare grain output was 2.37 tons in Indonesia, 1.98 tons in Thailand, 1.52 tons in Brazil and 4.79 tons in the United States. These countries are considered granaries of the world.

The five-point nature-remaking policy calls for the following:

First, irrigation of non-paddy fields should be completed.

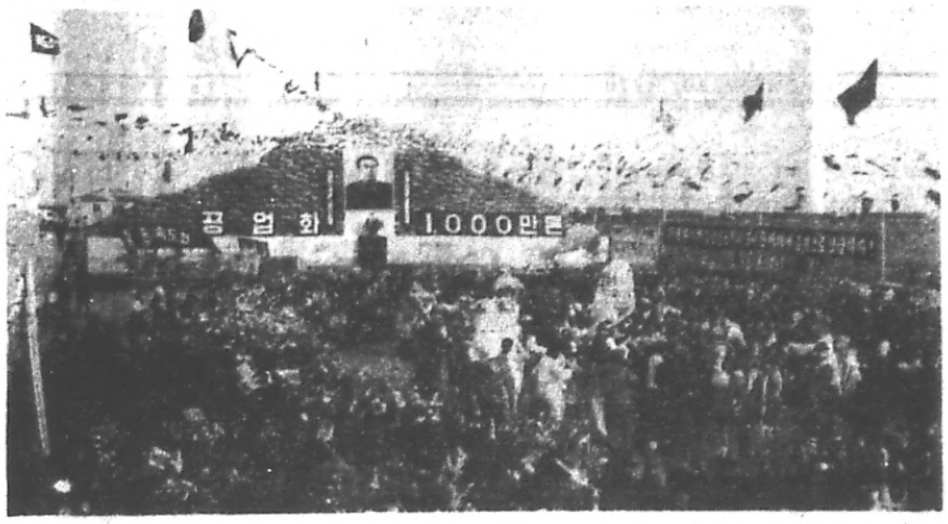
Second, land adjustment and land amelioration should be undertaken.

Third, terraced fields should be opened.

Fourth, afforestation and water conservancy should be carried out to prevent damage by torrential rains, and

Fifth, tideland should be reclaimed.

When this policy has been carried out on a full scale, the map of the DPRK will be greatly changed.



Peasants in the DPRK are rejoiced over a year-end account settlement and income distribution.

Non-Paddy Field Irrigation

The DPRK has already completed the irrigation and drainage systems of paddy fields.

It has also introduced various kinds of irrigation facilities, including sprinklers, into non-paddy fields 400 meters above sea level. This is the main reason why the country enjoys a stable harvest.

The state is now planning to irrigate about 400,000 hectares of land in intermediate and mountainous areas, including 80,000 hectares of non-paddy 400 meters above sea level and thereby to expand drastically the total acreage of non-paddy fields.

If this plan is carried out successfully, it is possible for the DPRK to increase its maize production by 3 million tons.

Land Adjustment, Amelioration

Land adjustment and amelioration are a stepping stone to comprehensive mechanization and industrialization of agriculture to be carried into effect within the 1980's.

The country needs 10-12 tractors and an automobile per 100 hectares for comprehensive mechanization of farming. Therefore, it is endeavouring to increase the production of farming machines, with the 1980 as the target year.

The task of land adjustment—enlarging fields by getting rid of small fields, footpaths and stone hedges between paddy or non-paddy fields—will be vigorously unfolded to apply tractors and other farming machines to farming.

Land amelioration is aimed at undertaking the work of increasing land power—"soil-making"—on a large scale and at creating fertile land fit for agriculture based on the application of large quantities of fertilizers.

The state has made efforts to prevent soil from being acidified and to heighten the absorption rate of fertilizer, by spreading slaked lime, carbide ash, slag, etc., on the fields regularly.

Furthermore, decayed soil-manufacturing factories will be built in various regions where soil containing much organic matter will be produced to be sent to the countryside.

In other countries, the deterioration of land power has become a serious problem affecting agricultural production.

The DPRK includes the strengthening of land power into a state plan and is carrying it out on a nation-wide scale.

The third task is to powerfully push ahead with the work of creating terraced fields with a total area of 150,000 hectares in three or four years to come.

This is the measure most suitable to the DPRK whose arable land is limited. Reservoirs and sprinklers will be provided more and more for the terraced fields.

Afforestation, Water Conservancy

In afforestation and water conservancy, great importance will be attached to remaking nature to preventing losses to crops by bad weather—repair and reinforcement of tidal water control dikes by planting trees, making sand guards, building dikes along big rivers and dredging river beds.

This task will certainly be carried out in a short period in the light of the fact that the dikes extending to a total length of 14,000 kilometers were built in two years from 1968.

Land Reclamation

The fifth task is to reclaim 100,000 hectares of new land. This is also one of the ten major targets of economic construction.

This work will be unfolded mainly in the west coast which now holds 300,000 hectares of reclaimed land.

The DPRK is undertaking the work of tideland reclamation in a big way.

One thousand hectares of fertile land was created around the Tasado Island—a small island in North Pyongan Province—under the tideland reclamation plan for that region which was completed in 1973. This area is tantamount to the area of land reclaimed in Japan in 1972.

The total area of reclaimed land will reach 180,000 hectares—100,000 hectares under the ten-point economic construction plan and 80,000 hectares reclaimed under the 7-Year Plan and 6-Year Plan.

If this is carried out in the near future, the west coast area of the DPRK will be extended by 5-6 kilometers.

The five-point nature-remaking is a grand plan for further heightening agricultural productivity and enlarging the total area of arable land under the condition where the highest standard of intensification in the world has been.

Rallies calling for the implementation of the five-point policy are being held one after another in Pyongyang, provincial capital cities, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The working people of Pyongyang decided to irrigate 10,000 hectares non-paddy fields, build 250 hectares of terraced fields, reclaim 2,000 hectares of new land, and construct 4 reservoirs and 70 kilometres of river embankments.

Plentiful per Household Distribution

There has begun a year-end account settlement and income distribution in rural areas of the northern half of the Republic visited by the richest-ever harvest this year.

The per household share averaged over 7 tons and 80 kilograms in grain and over 1,100 *won* in cash at a recent year-end account settlement and income distribution held on the Raerim Cooperative Farm, Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province.

Through their vigorous endeavours for carrying into practice the great theses on the rural question and the Juche-based method of farming the members of this cooperative farm have increased grain output this year by 18 per cent over last year and overfulfilled their yearly plan 4 per cent in fruits, 131 per cent in vegetables, 13 per cent in meat and 41 per cent in cocoons.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has wisely led the struggle for attaining the goal of eight million tons of grain this year visited this Namuri-bol Plain in Chaeryong and gave a scientific elucidation of the problems that arose in farming. He showed such a great solicitude for the Raerim Cooperative Farm there as sending various type farm machines and large quantities of materials for farming and seeing that far more volunteers than in any other years were sent to it to help in farming.

True to the teaching of the great leader, the co-op farmers there secured a sufficient amount of high-quality decayed soil and introduced cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent and distributed well crops on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time. They, at the same time, thoroughly established a scientific manuring system and properly applied fertilizers in the fields in good time and cultivated crops with much care. As a result, they gathered in an average of 7 tons and 314 kilograms from each hectare of paddies and reaped a rich harvest of meat, fruits, vegetables and cocoons.

At the distribution farmer Chon Sang Yun who received 29.2 tons of grain and 4,545 *won* in cash and all other farmers shouted again and again "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" their hearts swelling with an unbounded reverence for the fatherly leader who has brought them today's joy.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the average per hectare yield went up by 700 kilograms to over one ton in rice and 600 kilograms to over 1.2 tons in maize almost in all provinces of our country this year. The goal of more than 8 million tons of grain has thus been successfully attained.

With the agricultural production growing year by year the per co-op farmer share of grain and cash income distribution has grown steadily. The per household share rose in 1958 1.5 times in grain, 2.6 times in potatoes and 3.6 times in cash as against 1955. As a result, there were no more poor peasants who accounted for 40 per cent of the peasantry right after truce and the living standards of all the peasant reached those of the middle peasants already at that time. In 1974 the per household average share of cash income stood at 2,360 *won* which far exceeded 1,800 *won* envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. As a result, the distinction of the living standards between the factory and office workers and the peasants was markedly narrowed down.

The co-op farmers across the country having a year-end account settlement and income distribution are evincing their firm determination to make full preparations for next year's farming and attain the goal of ten million tons of grain without fail by thoroughly implementing the requirements of the Juche-based method of farming and the five-point policy of nature-remaking true to the teachings given by the great leader at the October Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. (KCNA)

Foreigners' Voice

Food Production: One of DPRK's Spectacular Successes

More than 8 million tons of grain have been reaped in the DPRK this year to chalk up the peak since the founding of the country.

Bountiful crops are gathered in the country every year when the capitalist countries are crying over the "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis," with their farming spoiled under the devastating influence of the cold front.

The world people simply marvel at the rich harvest reaped by the Korean people every year under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They lavish praises on the DPRK, calling it "a land of plenteous crops."

Moustapha Hussain, chairman of the "committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" under the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, said:

"When many countries of the world are suffering food deficiency, Korea has gathered plentiful crops previously unknown to have rice enough and to spare.

"The Korean countryside has turned into one knowing only rich years, not affected by any weather.

"She owes this shining success to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who published 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' on the basis of the Juche idea and has devoted all his efforts to its materialisation."

Fujishima Udai, a Japanese commentator who visited the DPRK last year, said in his article contributed to the Japanese journal "Economist":

"The richest harvest ever known in history is confidently foreseen this autumn in grain production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Mountains cover 80 per cent of the land surface north of the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean Peninsula.

"Under the Japanese colonial rule, north Korea, not self-sufficient in food, largely depended on the millet imported from Manchuria and cereals brought from the south.

"When the country was liberated, it found itself with a population of 9,260,000, its grain production not surpassing 1,890,000 tons. But, today it has turned into a socialist industrial state with an agriculture yielding food more than sufficient.

Pre-liberation Korea would have suffered seriously under such weather conditions as this year, they say. But, things have turned out quite contrary today: She has brought in a record harvest in history and is looking ahead to an output surpassing the high 10 million ton mark."

Australian writer-journalist Wilfred Burchett noted in his travel-notes on the DPRK contributed to the U.S. newspaper "Guardian":

"The expansion in all fields of food production has been one of the DPRK's most spectacular successes.

"Traditionally north Korea had been a food-deficit area, the main rice-growing areas—as in Vietnam—being in the south; whereas, what industry had been developed was in the north.

"In 1974, however, the total grain output had risen to seven million tons, with a still heavier harvest in 1975.

"Unlike many other developing countries, food production is easily outstripping population growth.

"All the grain-growing land in the DPRK is impervious to flood or drought, since it is 100 per cent irrigated with an excellent system of water retention and drainage combined with dams and irrigation channels. Because of this, the north can look forward to a steady increase in grain output based on a stable water supply, an expanding chemical fertilizer production and a high degree of mechanization of all farming processes."

The director of the official newspaper of the Benin Government said:

"The socialist countryside of Korea where irrigation water flows into the fields and tractors rumble and grains and all other crops ripen to yield plentifully!

"It is a vast canvas itself matchless in beauty and a paradise for the people. How happy are the Korean peasants who are engaged in farming on this blessed land! I see the future countryside of Benin, my native village tomorrow in the Korean countryside."

An Algerian University professor said:

"Korean agriculture has advanced by leaps and bounds under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Korea is a country with precious experiences in the development of the socialist countryside. She heads the list in the world in this respect.

"If the developing countries truly want to get rid of their backwardness at the soonest date possible, they must not fail to follow the example of Korea."

The managing editor of the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha" said:

President Kim Il Sung is the genuine leader of the people. The President has a concrete knowledge of every problem. Is there any other leader who concerns himself in the details of farming and counts even the grains of ears of rice?

"When he counts the grain of an ear of rice, he counts the happiness of each people, with concern for bringing it to them. Each grain of rice is imbued with the deep care of the leader."

An Argentine public figure said:

"How could the world-startling miracles be wrought in Korean countryside?

"It goes without saying that she owes this to President Kim Il Sung who takes warm care of the peasants, not forgetting them for a moment."

The head of a Sierra Leonean friendship delegation which visited the DPRK said:

"President Kim Il Sung is really a great and outstanding leader.

"He is confidently leading the peasants along a road promising only victory.

Indestructible Friendship Sealed in Blood

—On 26th Anniv. of Entry of CPV into Korean War—

The Korean people and Chinese people greeted the 26th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War (1950-1953).

According to the KCNA reports, on this occasion, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Oct. 25 laid a wreath in joint name. Reports said:

Present on the occasion together with working people in Pyongyang were Comrades Li Yong Mu, Chong Jun Gi and Kim Chol Man and personages concerned.

Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and Military Attache Tie Lei and staffers of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang were also present.

Also the Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet at the Okryu Hall on the same day.

Present at the banquet were Comrades O Jin U, Yang Hyong Sop, Chong Jun Gi and Kim Chol Man, personages concerned and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited to the banquet were Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien, Military Attache Tie Lei and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Also invited there were Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the side of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, Miao Chieh, chief of the CPV liaison office of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC, members of the liaison office and members of the second friendship visiting group of China and other Chinese guests staying in the DPRK.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) carried an editorial on this occasion. The following is its summary.

The entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War showed the noble revolutionary feelings of the fraternal Chinese people toward the Korean people and a shining example of proletarian internationalism.

On October 25, 1950, the fraternal Chinese people sent the Chinese People's Volunteers formed with their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front, under the uplifted banner of resisting America and aiding Korea.

The fighters of the CPV faithfully carried out the teaching of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung that they should respect the Party and Government of Korea and the leader of the Korean people as their Party, Government and leader and love and value every mountain and river, every tree and every blade of grass of Korea, and defended every inch of land of Korea at the cost of their lives, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is a noble friendship sealed in blood through the common struggle against imperialism and an immortal friendship that will endure any ordeal and will flower for ever."

The peoples of Korea and China are brothers and comrades-in-arms who have paved the way to the national and class liberation, the socialist revolution and socialist construction, sharing life and death, weal and woe from long ago. They fought together against U.S. and Japanese imperialisms in the past and won a victory with much blood.

Through the great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Movement of Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in China, the proletarian dictatorship has been further consolidated, the unity of the people throughout the country strengthened and a giant stride forward has been made in all fields—economy, culture, science, technique and military.

Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people, rallied closer around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will win greater victory in the struggle for building their country as a powerful socialist state, liberating Taiwan and uniting the whole country.

The Chinese people have all along actively supported our people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This is a great encouragement to our people.

The militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples are an important guarantee for promoting the common cause of the two peoples, driving the imperialist aggression forces out of Asia and maintaining and consolidating peace there.

The Korean people who treasure the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship will as ever fight against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, in firm unity with the fraternal Chinese people.

The Korea-China friendship will withstand any storm and flower eternally.

Benefits of Prophylactic System

Ten years have passed since "Socialist Medicine Is a Prophylactic Medicine," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, was published. It is the great Juche-based programme of public health, the first one in history which has brought to reality the age-old desire of the people to lead a worthy life in good health, free from all diseases, and opened a scientific road of the final solution of the question of public health. Consummated, developed and perfected in it is the theory of the working class on prophylactic medicine.

In his work President Kim Il Sung made clear the essential characteristics of socialist medicine fundamentally different from bourgeois medicine and gave a comprehensive elucidation of revolutionary ways for carrying through the policy of prophylactic medicine in public health service, opening a bright road to be followed by the public health service for the people in socialist and communist society. The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The main point of socialist medicine is prophylaxis, that is, to take measures beforehand so that the working people may not fall ill. We can, therefore, say that socialist medicine is precisely prophylactic medicine."

The great leader scientifically analyzed the character and mission of socialist medicine and the necessity and possibility of prevention of diseases in socialist and communist society on the basis of the immortal Juche idea and gave the classic formulation that socialist medicine is precisely prophylactic medicine.

Socialist medicine, the popular medicine, is one attaching greatest importance to man and serving for the protection and promotion of the health of the people, hence its main stress on protecting people from diseases.

As the great leader taught us, socialist medicine, fundamentally different from bourgeois medicine which is devoted to treatment and medicaments for money-making, must be prophylactic medicine which takes measures beforehand so the working people may not fall ill. The revolutionary essence of the Juche-based idea of prophylactic medicine propounded in the work of the great leader lies in that it indicates a clear way for leaving none to be attacked by a disease and freeing all people from all threats of diseases, in compliance with the basic demand of the Juche idea that man should be given centrality in every consideration and everything should be made to serve men.

The Juche-based idea of prophylactic medicine has been brilliantly embodied in the reality of the DPRK to display great vitality.

The great vitality of the Juche-based idea of prophylactic medicine finds manifestation, above all, in the disappearance of the chronic infectious diseases and epidemics in the country.

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people lived in uneasiness and fear for all kinds of seasonal epidemics. But now they have become a happy people relieved of all such sufferings.

With the vigorous massive campaign for hygiene and culture, the towns and countryside, streets and villages have been well built hygienically and modernly and the DPRK has been turned into a clean and civilized country suited to the demand of the most advanced socialist system.

Under the bright rays of the Juche-based idea of prophylactic medicine, the working conditions and environment of life of the working people have been rendered more hygienic and cultural in the DPRK.

The public health organs have been further increased, expanded and better built and the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, has been established on an overall scale so as to thoroughly implement the policy of prophylactic medicine in the public health service.

With the policy of prophylactic medicine thoroughly implemented in all spheres of the public health service for the people, their health has been radically improved and their average life span has been extended by over 30 years as against that before liberation.

The people of the DPRK enjoy a free medical care system.

News in Brief

Oct. 19

* A delegation of the Central Lenin Museum headed by Y. I. Alexandrov, First Deputy Curator of the Central Lenin Museum under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Oct. 21

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Comrade Chong Gwang Sun as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Oct. 22

* An Algerian cultural delegation headed by Abdel Ghani Kesri, Director of the Bureau of Cultural and Social Affairs and Technical Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*J. Tanko Yusuf, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* The 1977-1978 plan of cultural and scientific intercourse between the Governments of the DPRK and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* Writer and public figure of Japan, Oda Makoto, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang by air at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Oct. 23

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to attend the International Conference of Trade Unions for Solidarity with the Palestinian Working People and People to be held in the German Democratic Republic. (KCNA)

Life of Puppet Pak Jung Hi (2)

Chief Prison Guard

(Continued from the previous issue)

South Korea has turned today into a hell of terrorism and repression, a huge prison.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, after their seizure of "power" at the point of the bayonet, began their brutal military fascist rule with taking a great many innocent people to prison and gallows.

Seeking to eradicate all the socio-political elements standing in the way of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to begin with, largely expanded the repressive machines in their madcap campaign to cover the whole land of south Korea with military, police, intelligence and secret service networks.

They declared "anti-communism" their "state policy" and built or expanded on a large scale espionage and special service tools such as the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency."

The "C.I.A.," the general headquarters of crackdown upon the people, appeared on the scene as a monstrous repressive apparatus manned with more than 15,000 essential members and upwards of 400,000 political agents.

A repressive tool rare in history in the brutality of methods, the "C.I.A." acts the "unchallenged political ruler" with vast privileges, a huge structure and numerous operatives.

Besides the "C.I.A.," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have brought into being quite a few intelligence and special service organs including the "army security command" and "presidential guard office" to watch and control everyone from the commoners to the "government" officialdom.

The fascist military clique have also largely expanded the puppet army and police, the repressive armed forces.

After the "military coup," the south Korean puppet army has been rapidly reinforced from 16 divisions to 29 divisions and 4 brigades, its effectives totaling more than 700,000, while the puppet police organs have augmented to above 2,600 and the number of their men has increased by tens of thousands.

In addition to this, they increased the police agents and the "detective police" to more than 300,000; they have formed "mobile police corps" in towns, the "maritime police stations" on the sea and the "travelling police-boxes" in the out-of-the-way mountainous areas and even manufactured a large number of "auxiliary police" tools such as "crime prevention patrol corps," "the investigation group 330" and "new village self-governing bodies" all over south Korea.

They have even installed wire-tapping devices in private houses and set up a five-family "surveillance system" under which those families forming a group are forced to watch and inform against each other, thus bringing into shape an "impeccable" repressive system.

Now a repressive force well over 4,500,000 strong keeps a sharp watch on every move of the people and persecutes them in south Korea.

The savage suppression by the military clique culminated in the "October revitalization" in 1972.

The "revitalization constitution" granted unlimited power to traitor Pak Jung Hi, placing his "presidential" position above legislation, administration and justice and even rendered him the function of life "president."

The retrogressively revised "constitution" let the "president" have the exclusive say in the "reunification question" by allowing him to monopolize it, while muzzling the broad masses of the people.

This is intended to perpetuate the division of the country and dash the just will of the people as to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A West German journalist branded fascist Pak Jung Hi as "the chief prison guard of south Korea" and a Swedish paper exposed that "dictator Pak Jung Hi has placed south Korea under his dictatorial rule after 1961."

Legislative Arsenal

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have cooked up more than 5,000 emergency laws in south Korea.

They regard the emergency laws as all-powerful trump-cards for maintaining the military rule and never stop cooking them up.

The military gangsters trumped up every day an average of over 70 evil laws including the "anti-communist law," "special law on the punishment of special crimes" and "law on the political parties" right after the "military coup d'etat" through which they usurped "power."

These evil laws are without exception aimed at trampling underfoot all the democratic freedoms and rights of the people and suppressing the political adversaries.

The "anti-communist law," for example, stipulates that persons joining progressive political parties or organisations and participating in their activities or praising and sympathizing with them are liable to heavy penalties ranging from a prison term of more than 7 years to death and persons who merely desire peaceful reunification shall be punished as political offenders.

The traitor modified the notorious "national security law," rendering it more repressive to stipulate that to say nothing of joining the anti-"government" organisations, joining those organisations which support them in various ways shall be regarded as a "crime" against the "state."

Besides, this traitor concocted the "law on purification of political activities" and retrogressively revised the "law on the assembly and demonstration" to ban the activities of former politicians and framed up or revised for the worse the "trade union law" and other laws to totally deprive the workers of their social and political rights.

There are also the "law on political parties" banning the lawful activities of the political parties, public organisations which advocate renovation and even some conservative parties, to say nothing of the progressive political parties, and an "amendment to the law on the registration of published and printing houses" under which a large number of periodicals were closed down and an "amendment to the law on broadcasting."

The military hooligans proclaimed "decrees" and "martial laws" one after another in an attempt to put down the rapidly mounting anti-"government" sentiments of the south Korean people.

Their frenzy went to extremes after Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed various evil laws in succession and are mercilessly repressing not only all those who are standing on the forefront of the anti-"government" movement at present, but also those personages within the ruling circles who are discontented with their "revitalisation system" or wavering, on charges of "undermining security."

Basic of these evil laws are the "amendment to the criminal code," "emergency measures No. 9" and "public security law."

The "amendment to the criminal code," which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rammed through the puppet national assembly by themselves in 50 seconds in a back room, disregarding even the elementary procedures and regulations of the operation of the "national assembly," is directed against the lawful activities of the south Korean people and compatriots overseas for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

The so-called "emergency measures No. 9" proclaimed by the scoundrels under the spurious name of the "defence of national security" is a "sum-total" of the "emergency measures" issued in rapid succession by the south Korean "regime." It is designed to completely seal up the mouths, stuff the ears and blindfold all the south Korean people and force unconditional obedience upon them.

The military blackguards hurriedly held a puppet national assembly session at dawn on July 9, 1975, and cooked up a host of evil laws such as the "public security law" and "civil defence law" in defiance of the opposition and rejection of the south Korean people and world public opinion.

These evil laws serve, after all, to underpin the war preparations the military clique are hastening throughout south Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and put fresh muscles to their sanguinary reactionary rule over the south Korean people.

Today the south Korean people more resolutely oppose the Pak Jung Hi "regime" in the teeth of its supression.

The south Korean people denounce the "revitalized dictatorship," saying "it is the most brutal dictatorship without an equal in the world" and "the Pak Jung Hi regime has turned south Korea into a land of terrorism," "a wilderness totally barren of democracy".

Human Butchery

Today south Korea is known to the world as a hell of atrocities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, have turned the whole land of south Korea into a dreadful prison, intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people as never before.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique restrict and violate all the elementary rights and freedoms of the south Korean people.

In 1965 alone, the puppet clique sent over 853,000 guiltless people to "summary trials" on charges of "curfew violation." In the recent years, they have transferred an annual average of one million guiltless people to "summary trials."

Immediately after their seizure of "power," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed a "martial law," arrested and imprisoned more than 6,000 progressive personages, arrested and detained as many as over 130,000 patriotic personages on charges of being "pro-communists" in less than one month, and passed death or heavy penalties upon most of them through trials.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rigged up more than 80 "cases" to repress south Korean revolutionaries in ten years from 1965 to the end of 1974 and arrested, imprisoned and murdered a large number of revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The typical "cases" are the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," "case of the Strategic Party for Liberation," "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and "case of the People's Revolutionary Party." The Pak Jung Hi cutthroats brutally murdered Kim Jong Tae, Choe Yong Do, Kim Gyu Nam, Pak Dae In, To Ryo Jong and others on charges of involvement in these "cases."

The spearhead of repression is directed to the south Korean youths and students, too.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested over 700 among those students who demonstrated against the "south Korea-Japan talks" in 1964, arrested and detained more than 840 students in the period of the struggle against the "ratification of the south Korea-Japan agreements" in 1965.

When south Korean students fought against "campus military drills" in 1971 they arrested and detained over 900 and expelled or suspended from schools over 12,740, and they proclaimed "emergency measures No. 4" in April 1974, arrested more than 4,000 patriotic youths, students and democratic personages and sentenced 253 to heavy penalties.

In the early period of their seizure of "power," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique expelled more than 5,000 professors and teachers from schools under various unjust pretexts because they demanded campus freedom and taught the students truth. Besides, they repressed many intellectuals.

Since his usurpation of "power" Pak Jung Hi the rascal has expelled more than 2,000 progressive journalists and editors from the press organs on various pretexts. The rascal expelled about 1,300 journalists in 1973.

In less than 10 days since he came to "power" Pak Jung Hi the puppet closed over 900 press organs.

This puppet bandit rigged up the "law on purification of political activities" right after his seizure of "power" and dissolved 23 political parties and 238 public organisations in one week and banned the activities of 4,300 political and public figures.

Pak Jung Hi the puppet gangster carried out a "cabinet reshuffle" several times and expelled more than 10,000 officials on an average every year in a desperate attempt to stamp out all the opposition forces.

All this patently shows how frantically the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are suppressing people. This tells the plain truth that the south Korean people can not enjoy genuine freedom and democratic rights unless they finish off the Pak Jung Hi clique of murderers, the fascist hangmen.

Fascist Hangman

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, an erstwhile lover of Hitler's "Mein kampf," is now savagely cracking down upon the south Korean people as a fascist hangman throwing Hitler into the shade.

The truculent colour of puppet Pak Jung Hi as a fascist hangman was brought into a salient relief under the eyes of the world public by the murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures.

When the world's attention was focused on the Panmunjom incident provoked by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique nimbly seized upon the chance and sentenced 18 personages involved in the "incident of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" including Kim Dae Jung to prison terms and "suspension of public rights" up to 8 years by surprise and through swindle on August 28.

This well showed how frantically the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were attempting to do away with elements posing a threat to them, ignoring the strong protest against and denunciation of their fascist repression voiced at home and abroad.

On August 8, 1973, they spirited one-time "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung who was in exile in Japan to south Korea from the centre of Tokyo in broad daylight by letting loose scores of agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and even a warship and spending 500,000 dollars from the "national treasury" and viciously persecuted him till they imposed a heavy penalty upon him.

Kim Ji Ha, a patriotic poet who exposed the corruption of south Korea with his caustic criticism and inspired patriotism in the hearts of the people was condemned to penal servitude for life, after being caught in the snare of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Defence lawyers are not spared in this barbaric repression. Lawyer Kang Sin Ok was detained on suspicion of having "vilified" "emergency measures" and "insulted" the court when he said: "Defendant Kim Ji Ha who wrote the poem 'five traitors' is a national poet and this poem is highly appreciated even in foreign countries."

Lawyer Han Sung Hon was sentenced to three years in prison and the same term of "suspension of public rights" on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law" when he wrote a "tribute" to the memory of a south Korean patriot in March 1975.

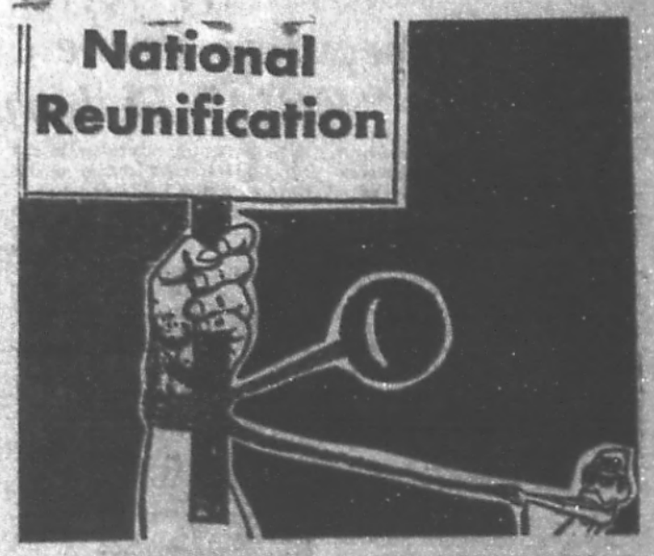
Even the churchmen are made objects of penalties in south Korea.

On December 11, 1972, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested pastor Un Myong Gi of the Chonju Namnun church in the chapel and on April 16, 1976, they detained pastor Kim Gwan Sok and others of the "council of south Korean Christian churches," and they came on September 30 the arrest of a number of religionists incuding the "director of the executive council of the south Korean Chongye Buddhist sect," who all suffered penalties.

On July 6, 1974, they arrested at the Kimpo Airport archbishop Chi Hak Sun upon his return from a Catholic International Conference and passed upon him 15 years in prison plus the same term of "suspension of public rights" on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

Countless, indeed, are the people who have fallen victims to the brutality of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the bloodthirsty beast in human skin, must be punished as the inveterate enemy of democracy, the enemy of the nation.



Pak Jung Hi suppresses the people struggling for their country's reunification.

Torture Ruler

South Korea has turned today into the most shuddering man-slaughterhouse in the world and a huge prison.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resort to all kinds of barbaric tortures to impose penalties upon south Korean people and murder them.

What is typical of the bestial tortures perpetrated by them is *tagongdo* torture crippling the victim for life, glow-lamp torture causing distraction, torture with serpents driving the victim mad, sexual torture that makes women feel mental humiliation and narcotic torture forcing the victim to a "confession" against his will and no one knows how many more torture methods yet unknown to the public are employed.

The arrest of So Sung and his brother, Korean students from Japan, by the gangsters on charges of involvement in the so-called "case of campus spying of Korean students from Japan," and the verdict of guilty passed upon them were illegal from every point of view and the brutal tortures inflicted upon them were utterly inhumane.

So Sung had been put to such shocking tortures with fire on his face and all over his body that no one could recognize him when he entered the court, reports say.

Furutaka, a teacher who had taught So Sung in Japan, gave his impression of this student as follows after meeting him:

"The brow with not a hair left, the disfigured nose with its tip burnt and gone and the nostrils turned upward, the burnt lips, the dark red sinuated scars covering his lower jaw and neck, the arms no longer moving freely up and down.... Only his toes remained safely, because they were needed for toeprints on the documents."

When a massive struggle of students demanding campus freedom and democracy was under way in October 1973, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique walked Choe Jong Gil, professor of the law college of Seoul University, to the "Central Intelligence Agency" as he came out against penalties upon students, and murdered him at the end of water torture, aeroplane torture and glow-lamp torture.

In October 1973, they took to an underground cell of the "C.I.A." a journalist who had wanted to report the truth of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" and tortured him to death, and perpetrated the blood-curdling brutality of burying a newspaperman alive for refusing to comply with their demand to keep silence.

The cruelty in the brutal torture of Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, promoters of a "one million signature campaign for constitutional revision," simply baffles human imagination.

The thugs put Chang Jun Ha to "Jinghis Khan cooking torture," in which he was suspended from the ceiling, head downward, and fire was built under him to burn his body for many hours till he became half dead.

Exposing the barbaric tortures by the "C.I.A." a Socialist Dietman of Japan said recently: It shuts up the victim in a small cell of concrete floor swarming with scores of serpents minus teeth to paralyse his spirit, switching on and off the lamps. This is the "method of interrogation by serpents."

The rascals regard rape as one of the torture methods.

Drunken executioners rape women in torture rooms to make them feel extreme mental humiliation. They lay electric wires on the breasts of women and let electric current pass through them and even put sticks into their vaginas and anuses.

In April 1974, "C.I.A." gangsters took to the torture room a student of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul who had participated in a demonstration, stripped her naked, tortured her till she fell unconscious. Then they violated her by turns and murdered her in cold blood.

The villains took another girl student in Seoul to the puppet police, stripped her of clothes, raped her and tortured her to death.

The brutal and shameless tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi gangsters reaches the opposition figures and churchmen and even "national assemblymen" of their own ruling party.

The medieval tortures by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their "ultra-modern" torture methods evoke the strong protest and denunciation not only from the south Korean people, but from the world public as well.

History and people will certainly pass a stern judgement upon the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who maintain their "power" by murderous politics, torture politics.

"We appeal to all the lawyers and world public opinion to lift their voices for the respect of the international laws and human rights in south Korea and bring dictator Pak Jung Hi the rascal to justice."

This is the unanimous angry voices of the attendants of the first meeting of the "International Commitee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" held recently in Paris.

This is an unshakable determination of the Korean people, the most legitimate indictment of the world lawyers and a judicial death sentence passed by the world progressive people.

As already reported time and again, the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the unperdonable enemy of the Korean people, enrage the whole world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitor to the Korean nation, committed the never-to-be-condoned criminal act of turning a half of the country into a "U.S. territory in Korea" by letting the U.S. imperialist aggressors lord it over in south Korea.

This traitor has become an unpardonable enemy of the Korean people by concluding the "south Korea-Japan agreements" and ushering even Japanese reactionary forces into south Korea.

Wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique usurped "power" through the "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961 on the script written by the U.S. intelligence organs. They have since covered the whole of south Korea with the network of military, police, intelligence and spies to wipe out all social and political elements standing in the way of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

South Korea, bound by iron chains of fascism, has been reduced to a huge prison and its "chief prison guard" is the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The south Korean students and people must rally firm under the banner against fascism and for democracy and come out more courageously in the struggle for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and realising the democratization of south Korean society.

Today the world progressive peoples are watching the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with indignation.

We firmly believe that the world progressive people will come out in active response to the ardent call of the first meeting of the "International Commitee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" for passing a stern punishment on the Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters.

History will certainly hang to death the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitor to the Korean nation.

(Concluded)

Amnesty Int'l Annual Report on S. Korea

The Amnesty International issued on September 26 an annual report of two hundred pages, in which its activities from June, 1975 to May, 1976 are summarized in detail, country by country.

It roundly exposed the repression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters.

The past year has seen a progressive broadening of political repression in the Republic of Korea (South Korea), with a consequent proliferation of violations of basic human rights. Largely invoking a threat of invasion and subversion from North Korea, the administration of President Park Chung-hee has taken steps to suppress dissident activity in all quarters. Leaders of opposition parties, church leaders, lawyers and university teachers, journalists, students and others have been subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention and harassment. Prominent dissidents have been brought to trial on charges unsupported by evidence.

Since the summer of 1975, several hundred students reportedly have been arrested under Emergency Regulation number 9. Promulgated on 13 May 1975, this is the most recent in a series of presidential enactments designed to outlaw all forms of criticism of the revised 1972 constitution which allows President Park to hold office for life. Ten thousand people are officially admitted to be kept under surveillance under the provisions of the 1975 Public Security Law. In March 1976, 18 of South Korea's most respected political and religious figures were indicted under Emergency Regulation number 9 in connection with a declaration calling for the restoration of democratic freedoms.

As noted in the report of the Amnesty International mission which visited South Korea in the spring of 1975, torture is frequently used by law-enforcement agencies, both in an attempt to extract false confessions and as a means of intimidation.

Over the past year AI groups have worked for the release of 40 prisoners of conscience in South Korea. Although the Roman Catholic bishop of Wonju City, Monsignor Daniel Tji Hak-son, an adopted prisoner, was released from prison in 1975, AI took up the cases of a number of other religious leaders. These included four prominent Korean Protestant pastors who were given prison sentences on 6 September 1975. Reverend Park Hyung-kyu was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment, Reverend Kim Kwan-sok (secretary general of the Korean National Council of Churches) and Reverend Cho Seun-hyuk were given 6 months each, and Reverend Kwon Ho-kyung was sentenced to 6 months.

The case against the pastors related to the alleged "misuse of church funds" in helping the families of political prisoners. A representative of the West German donor organization "Bread for the World" testified in court that the organization considered the funds were properly used. The pastors had all been released by January 1976, although on 23 December 1975 the Court of Appeals added 2 months to the sentence passed on Cho Seun-hyuk by the lower court in September.

On 11 September 1975 Hahn Seung-hun, a leading human rights lawyer and a board member of AI's South Korean Section, was found guilty of violating the Anti-Communist Law. The charges against Hahn Seung-hun concerned a collection of essays published in 1972 in which he lamented the execution of a former colleague as an alleged spy. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with 18 months' suspension of civil rights to follow. On hearing of the sentence AI's International Council meeting in St Gallen, Switzerland, sent a cable of protest to President Park. On 18 December 1975 Hahn Seung-hun was released from prison after the sentence had been suspended for 3 years by the Seoul High Court. His case is still before the Supreme Court.

On 31 December 1975 two former journalists of the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper were given heavy prison sentences upon being found guilty of violating Emergency Regulation number 9, the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law. Lee Ilo-yong was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment with 8 years' suspension of civil rights to follow. Song Yu Bo was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment with 4 years' suspension of civil rights. On 3 May 1976 these sentences were reduced by the Seoul Appellate Court. Both men, who are adopted by AI, were prominent members of a movement aimed at opposing the many restrictions placed on the freedom of the press by the South Korean government.

The trial of the poet and writer Kim Chi Ha, who was first adopted as a prisoner of conscience in 1972, resumed in March 1976 but was then adjourned. Kim Chi Ha was re-arrested on 14 March 1975 (only a short time after being released from prison) and charged with violations of the Anti-Communist Law after he had published an article describing the torture of fellow-prisoners. A trial began in May, but it was postponed and the period of pre-trial detention allowed under law expired in September without the trial having resumed.

A military court reinstated Kim Chi Ha's earlier life sentence, which had been suspended, as a means of keeping him in prison. Kim Chi Ha, who suffers from tuberculosis, may face a death sentence if convicted. Proceedings were due to resume on 18 May 1976, and at the time of writing AI is organizing extensive campaigns in many countries to try to ensure that Kim Chi Ha is given a prompt and fair trial.

On 10 March 1976 AI cabled President Park to protest against the arrest and interrogation of more than 20 prominent men and women in connection with a declaration calling for the restoration of democratic rights in South Korea. Eighteen of these highly respected citizens have been indicted under Emergency Regulation number 9 on charges of agitating to overthrow the government. At the time of writing, 11 of the indicted dissidents are under detention. The 11 include Kim Dae Jung, the former opposition presidential candidate, who is seriously ill; four Presbyterian ministers, including Moon Ik Kwan and his brother Steven Moon; three Roman Catholic priests, including Hahm Se Woong; and three university professors, including the well-known theologian Ahn Byung Moo.

The other seven indicted dissidents are not detained at present. They include former President Yun Po Son, the distinguished Quaker leader Hahm Sok Hon, known as the "Gandhi of South Korea", former foreign minister Chang Il Hyung and his wife Dr. Lee Tai Young (South Korea's first woman lawyer), and Professor Miss Lee Oo Chung, president of the Korean Church Women United.

The declaration, which was read out by Miss Lee Oo Chung at a meeting of 700 people in Seoul Cathedral on 1 March, called for the lifting of the presidential ban on opposition to the present political system, the release of political prisoners, and restoration of democratic freedom, independence of the judiciary and freedom of the press. AI has adopted these leading dissidents as prisoners of conscience.

Former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung exposes the true fact of his abduction from Tokyo.

Park Tong Sun in Dirty Seoul-Washington Fusion

U.S. Prosecutors Probe Congressmen In "KCIA" Bribery Case

American federal prosecutors have obtained the campaign finance reports covering the last four years of at least seven present and three former congressmen as part of an investigation into alleged influence peddling on Capitol Hill by KCIA agents, according to the Washington Star.

In addition, the Washington Star learned on Oct. 28, Rep. Otto E.Passman, the 77-year-old Louisiana Democrat, recently was questioned by Justice Department prosecutors and asked to surrender certain of his personal records. The paper reported:

Passman was said to have been to the Justice Department within the last 10 days to two weeks, shortly after main operative of KCIA Park Tong Sun, a central figure in the investigation, was questioned at length by U.S. Government lawyers about his dealings with the lame-duck congressman.

The prosecutors are looking into allegations that bribes and illegal campaign contributions were given to 22 congressmen by KCIA agents and friends of south Korea in exchange for their support of legislation beneficial to that country, or to push for a favorable climate here for it policies.

Park, who has acknowledged to prosecutors that he dispensed cash, gifts and contributions to a number of elected officials, arrived in Tokyo on Oct. 28

Informed sources have told the Washington Star that FBI agents recently picked up copies of at least 10 present and former congressmen's campaign finance reports from the Federal Election Commission and turned then over to the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section, which is supervising the investigation.

The sources said the reports, dating back to April 1972, when a federal campaign finance disclosure law took effect, covered contributions to the following congressmen: Reps. Joseph P. Addabbo, D-N.Y.; William S. Broomfield, R-Mich.; Robert L. Leggett, D-Calif.; John M. Murphy, D-N.Y.; Lester L. Wolff, D-N.Y.; Tennyon Guyer, R-Ohio, and Passman.

The former congressmen were identified as Reps. Jerome R. Waldie, D-Calif.; Richard T.Hanna, D-Calif., and Cornelius E. Gallagher, D-N.J.

Nixon, Goldwater, Humphrey Involved

Park Tong Sun reportedly told U.S. customs officials three years ago that he gave campaign contributions to many prominent American politicians, including then-President Richard M. Nixon, in connection with Parks' rice deals, the AP reported. Follws the AP report:

Park, a rice broker who is the key figure in a federal grand jury investigation of influence-peddling in U.S. Congress by KCIA agents, reportedly made the statements when he was stopped at the airport in Anchorage, Alaska, on Dec. 8, 1973. The Government investigation involves up to 90 U.S. politicians whose names reportedly were carried on a list in Park's possession at the airport.

Next to the names on Park's list were figures that Park said were the amount of campaign contributions, said Donavan Working, who was then customs district director in Anchorage.

The largest number, 500, was alongside Nixon's name, Working said, adding that Park boasted that all the figures represented thousands of dollars in contributions.

Park said the contributions had "something to do with assistance from these officials with some sort of a rice program that he was involved in," said Working, who contacted customs officials in Washington to ask whether the inspectors could copy or confiscate Park's papers.

Other names on the list included U.S. Senators Barry Goldwater and Hubert H. Humphrey, and then-representative Richard T. Hanna, Working said.

Working said his inspectors stopped Park because they suspected he was bringing an expensive camera into the United States as an undeclared gift.

Park became "near hysterical" when inspectors looked at his papers, which were written in Korean, with the politicians' names in English.

Working said in a telephone interview from Laredo, Texas, where he is now customs district director.

At one point, Park began tearing up one sheet, Working said.

Officials in Washington said the papers could not be confiscated or copied, and they were returned to Park and he was cleared to rejoin his flight. But customs inspectors recreated most of the information from memory and it was forwarded to customs headquarters in Washington, Working said.

Goldwater said he is a member of a private club housed in a Washington building owned by Park.

Whom Can Pak Rely on

Relations between the U.S. Embassy and Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" in Seoul have turned unusually chilly, according to the New York Times, and the south Korean dictator is reportedly infuriated over allegations that CIA agents eavesdropped on him in his office. South Korean puppet politicians and diplomats in Seoul said they had never seen relations between the two "governments" as strained as they are now. Subsequent to published charges in the United States that Pak Jung Hi once attempted to buy congressional influence in Washington, American diplomats in Seoul adopted an uncharacteristic posture of stiffness and formality in dealings with senior south Korean "officials." The paper reported:

These sources, some of whom have access to the Pak's inner circle said Pak Jung Hi is far more concerned about assertions of American spying on him then he is about the election of Jimmy Carter as president. Carter suggested in his campaign the possibility of withdrawing American troops and tactical nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Significantly, these puppet officials said, American diplomats have not officially denied, either publicly or in private, published assertions in the United States that Pak Jung Hi was under surveillance by U.S. intelligence equipment or operatives in his executive compound, called the "Blue House."

"It certainly appears as though they are letting him dangle in the wind on that one," said one Western diplomat. The south Korean "politicians" echo that sentiment, saying it leaves Pak Jung Hi open to ridicule in south Korea.

Although information about the charges of "KCIA" influence-peddling and American spying is circulating by word of mouth in Seoul, most south Koreans are not aware of the scandal because south Korean newspapers, under strict self-censorship guidelines, have deleted all mention of it. The same is true for radio and television stations, including the U.S. armed forces radio and television stations in Seoul. Similarly, stories in outside newspapers and news magazines about the affair are carefully clipped out before they are distributed.

"KCIA" Agents Systematically Harass Korean Community in Los Angeles

Follows an article of the Oct. 30 issue of The New Yowk Times, entitled "Seoul Regime's Intelligence Agents Systematically Intimidate the Large Korean Community in Los Angeles":

……☆ ☆……

The 70,000 member Korean community here—the largest concentration of Koreans outside the Orient—is being systematically intimidated by members of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, according to community leaders and law enforcement officials.

Koreans who are critical of the South Korean President, Park Chung Hee, have suffered reprisals ranging from economic boycotts to beatings, the officials said.

A Korean-language newspaper here, The New Korea, lost much of its advertising after the editor criticized President Park. A Korean immigrant who criticized the Seoul Government recently received a telephone call the next day from a black-belt karate expert who he said had been hired by the Korean intelligence agency and threatened to beat him if he made such ramarks again.

Another immigrant who raised questions about the South Korean Government complained to the Los Angeles Police Department after he was beaten up in a bar. When detectives looked for him a few days later, they could not find him. They were told he had suddenly decided to return to Korea--and none of the witnesses to the beating was willing to talk to the police.

According to knowledgeable sources, at least five members of the K.C.I.A. are attached to the Korean Consulate-General here, in a detachment headed by a former lieutenant general in the South Korean Army, Kim Chong Huan.

These sources say that the K.C.I.A. has infiltrated and controlled the largest community organization in an 80-square-block area here known as "Little Korea" and that it is suspected of controlling a number of major businesses here. They report that it regularly seeks to suppress opposition to the Park Government through a number of means, including threats of retaliation against dissidents' relatives still living in Korea and operations by a network of enforcers, including several who belong to karate clubs in Little Korea.

"The K.C.I.A. has people in almost every important organization in the community," said Sgt. Kip Meyerhoff, a Korean-speaking Los Angeles police detective. "They are on the newspapers, in the business organizations, all sorts of things".

"They are people who want to make sure that Park is portrayed in a favorable height," the detective said. "Certain people are over here to see that he is; I know three of the K.C.I.A. agents".

Always Gathering Information

"They are very nice, speak impeccable English, and remind one of their American counterparts. The reason they do is that were trained by Americans—they drive nice cars, live in beautiful houses and don't seem to have a clear-cut job. They're always at anti-Park rallies gathering information."

The Korean population in Los Angeles County has more than tripled in the last five years and consists principally of two categories of immigrants. The first group included many middle-class and upper-class Koreans seeking better economic opportunities here. Many were related to Korean war brides; some had fled the Park regime.

The second and more recent group includes many well-to-do Korean businessmen who do not necessarily oppose the current Government but are seeking a refuge for money because of fears that the Park regime might collapse. The exodus of such money has increased sharply, according to banking sources, since the fall of South Vietnam.

According to banking officials and other people, hundreds of wealthy businessmen have smuggled large amounts of cash out of South Korea during the last two years and invested in California real estate and small businesses, particularly liquor stores, bars and small grocery stores.

Expensive Homes Purchased

It is not uncommon for real estate agents in some affluent communities here to tell stories of Korean wives' arriving here to buy homes costing more than $100,000 and paying for them in cash, sometimes out of paper bags. Some Korean businessmen have invested heavily in land in rural areas of California, real estate industry sources say.

A Korean-language newspaper reported that a former colonel in the South Korean Marine Corps, Kim Hae Yuong, who is said to have close ties to the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and who has organized a pro-Government organization called the Korean-American Marine Association, had purchased a liquor store for $100,000 in $100 bills. He had denied any improprieties.

More than 60 Korean corporations have established offices here and, according to banking sources, a number routinely paid their operating budgets by large amounts. The executives of the companies then channel this money into personal investments, the sources say.

Many Korean business executives and, in some cases Government officials, have sent their wives and children here while they continue to work in South Korea. These executives regularly send large amounts of money to this country that are then invested in businesses or homes or other real estate, with the expectation that the head of the family will join the others here later, according to the sources.

"There is an amazing amount of money coming in," said a Korean-speaking attorney here whose clients include some of these newcomers. "I know of one man who owns a big business in Korea. His son has bought a $150,000 home here, has a $400,000 business, and is now buying a $250,000 business; he is less than 30 years old."

The Los Angeles telephone book lists more than 1,000 subscribers under the name of Kim, the most common Korean family name, an indication of the size of the Korean population here. Most of the middle-income immigrants have settled along Olympic Boulevard, which is lined with shops and restaurants catering to the Koreans, their signs dotted with Korean language characters.

The community is plagued by problems of high unemployment, especially among young people, by crime and growing juvenile delinquency, by language problems and other classic difficulties of assimilation in a new society.

"There's still racial prejudice—it still exists—against Asians, especially in promotions for jobs," said Frank Chung, president of the Korean Community Council, which is seeking to help the immigrants adjust. The organization is currently trying to get a reversal of the conviction of a former Korean college professor who it contends was arrested for an assault in Santa Barbara that he was not involved in.

Increasing numbers of Koreans here, according to knowledgeable sources, have been carrying guns, partly because of gang fights, partly because of conflicts with the Government's karate specialists. Police Sergeant Meyerhoff said there had been four shootings reported during the last two years and declared; "I'd say only one out of 10 crimes is reported because the people are afraid of authority. All these totals stem from (disputes over) American aid to Korea".

He recalled the incident of the beating victim who disappered. "He was willing to talk about it, and when we came back several days later to get more information, we found that he had gone back to Korea. We never did get to have a prosecution because nobody would go on the record.

"Actually, the K.C.I.A. doesn't seem to mind the news of beatings and other violence that gets out," Sergeant Meyerhoff added. "About a year and a half ago there was a rumor about a Korean dissident being put on a plane for Seoul—we could never confirm it but it had a profound affect nevertheless. Even today, there are still a lot of people who are afraid this will happen to them."

But, the community leaders assert, many people are fearful of expressing their thoughts about the Korean Government because they still have relatives in Korea.

Kim Sang Dun, 72 years old, a former mayor of Seoul who was ousted by the Park regime and who heads one of the dissident groups here, asserts that he has been followed and threatened by K.C.I.A. representatives. Several people report retaliation against relatives at home, including one man who said his mother-in-law recently had been removed from an important administrative post in the Seoul Government because of his remarks.

From U.S. magazine "Newsweek"

Machii's True Colors as Traitor

The name Machii was brought to the fore when Kodama, Japanese ultra-rightist, attracted public attention as a person playing a key role in the "Lockheed bribery case."

Machii, a Japanese-born Korean whose Korean name is Chong Gon Yong, established "Toa Sogo Kigyo" in 1963, capitalized at about $170,000, in order to camouflage his gangster organization comprising about 1,500 gangsters.

He has close relations with the south Korean ruling circles, headed by Pak Jung Hi, and pro-south Korean Japanese lobbyists, including ex-prime minister Kishi, a leading figure among the pro-south Korean Japanese lobbyists.

Through Machii, Pak Jung Hi bought an estate of 132 hectare in Tochigi Prefecture, Japan, in order to cover up the fact that he is really in possession of the estate. The estate is planned to be his own overseas shelter in case of an emergency.

Funds for the purchase of the estate were obtained from $18 million financed by the Japan Real Estate Bank to "Toa Sogo Kigyo" with guarantee of repayment provided by a south Korean foreign exchange bank.

The guarantee was given according to Pak Jung Hi's personal direction. This undoubtedly shows how close the relations between Machii and Pak Jung Hi are.

Kodama, who came to know Pak Jung Hi in 1962 through Machii, was involved in this huge amount of money financed. He personally asked Hoshino, the then president of the Japan Real Estate Bank, to lend Machii the money.

The Japanese Parliament once cast doubts on the large sum of $18 million financed by the bank to a minor enterprise "Toa Sogo Kigyo," well known as a camouflage for the gangster organization "Toseikai."

Machii was born in 1922 in Tokyo, Japan. When he was 22years old, World War Two ended, when he was already the leader of a hooligans' group.

How was it possible for Machii, then a mere hooligan, to become a right-hand man of Kodama, the bigwig of Japanese rightists? What was behind Machii?

The GHQ of the occupation forces backed up Machii and his group, regarding them as a useful instrument. Machii, accompanied by his henchmen, and MPs were uncovering concealed goods right after the War.

The reason why the GHQ patronized Machii was his anti-communism as well as his influence as a leader of hooligans. In those days, the GHQ was afraid of Japan's leftward drift and its rapproachement with socialist countries.

On usurping power in south Korea in 1948, Syngman Rhee, who had been advocating "anti-communism" and an "anti-Japanese" policy, began to take a great interest in making Koreans' organizations in Japan support his "government."

Meanwhile the Japanese government had been seeking a pro-Japanese Korean intermediary who could arrange relations with south Korea. In this respect, Machii as a pro-Syngman Rhee and pro-Japanese element, met the requirements of both the Japanese government and the GHQ.

Under orders of the GHQ, Machii participated in plots to suppress the uprisings of Koreans and Chinese, which cropped up one after another mainly in coal mines, right after Japan's defeat in World War Two. Clinging to the GHQ and the Rhee "government" which had the intention to dominate Koreans' organizations in Japan that were striving to defend the living of Koreans in Japan and working for their repatriation, Machii was also engaged in suppressing these organizations and plotting subversive activities against them. For example, demanding the transfer of the office building of the Korean Students' Union in Japan that was under the influence of Choryon, the forerunner of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Machii with more than 150 hooligans and delinquent students raided the building in 1949, with the aid of gun-armed CIA agents.

The building was taken over by the students' union from the Korean Scholarship Association in Japan that was founded before the end of the War to give financial aid to Korean students in Japan. The scuffle in which more than 30 students were seriously injured, was put an end to by the Metropolitan Police Board, which intervened under the command of the GHQ.

Four months after the incident, Choryon was ordered disbanded in accordance with the Organization Regulation Act. The order is said to have been given as a step in preparation for the Korean War (1950-1953).

In those days, Machii was said to be unpunishable for anything he did, thanks to his big patron, the GHQ.

During the period of 1948-1949 alone, he committed many crimes including bilk, blackmail, infliction of injury and murders, according to his trial records. The sentence passed upon him for manslaughter was a prison term of three years with a stay of execution for five years. The then public prosecutor of the Tokyo district prosecutors' office, who was investigating Machii, said that he could never punish Machii, owing to pressure from the GHQ.

Machii became acquainted with Kodama in 1948 right after the release of Kodama, A-class war criminal, through agents of the American Counter Intelligence Corps acting in Japan after the War. From then on, Kodama and Machii began to carry out manoeuvrings in south Korea. They were involved in the plot to provoke the Korean War and a plan for the "Inchon landing operations." They inspected the 38th Parallel Line during June 17-25, 1950, or just before the outbreak of the Korean War, and they appeared there again after the "UN forces" landed on Inchon.

The connections between Kodama and Machii became closer after Pak Jung Hi usurped "power" by a coup d'etat in 1961. Kodama became acquainted with Pak Jung Hi in 1962 through Machii.

In those days, Kodama was seeking concessions in south Korea. For his purpose, Machii was a very suitable man, for he knew Pak Jung Hi well and was a Korean living in Japan, while Machii was in need of Kodama, who was influential as a bigwig rightist among gangsters in Japan, so that he might exercise his influence on the gangsterdom. Herein their interests completely coincided.

After becoming acquainted with Pak Jung Hi, Kodama became more active in his manoeuvrings in south Korea. Kodama acted as a go-between in close connections with Pak Jung Hi and ex-prime minister Kishi. In 1970, Kodama, organizing a "Japanese economic mission" comprising twelve members including Machii, visited south Korea with the mission to have talks with Pak Jung Hi. It was 1971, or the year after the mission's visit to south Korea that the construction of the "Pohang Steel Complex" started and that the so-called "five-year plan for modernizing the south Korean army" began to be implemented. It can be easily imagined that some dealings were made in the talks about these plans. Pak Jung Hi treats Kodama as his political adviser, saying that Kodama is the only Japanese whom he can call a teacher.

Machii played a very important role as a go-between in rigging up the close relations between Pak Jung Hi and Kodama.

While Kodama helped the Japanese political and financial circles establish contacts with the Pak puppet "regime," Machii, who is so close to Pak Jung Hi that he can pass freely the gate of the "Blue House," played his role as an agent of Pak Jung Hi in Japan.

Machii is managing "kisaeng houses" in Japan, where meetings between south Korean financial leaders and pro-south Korean Japanese lobbyists take place.

Rodong Sinmun Hits Kosaka's Outbursts

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) commentary on October 28 denounced Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka who at his talks with the Prime Minister of Canada visiting Japan "called for" the "simultaneous UN membership of north and south Korea" and openly claimed in his interview with the U.S. weekly magazine "Newsweek" that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops should keep occupying south Korea indefinitely.

The outbursts of Kosaka revealed that the Japanese reactionaries are persisting in their vicious scheme to obstruct the reunification of Korea, fix her split and gain a profit by partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression.

The view of Kosaka on the Korean question clearly shows the nature of the colonialist aggressors who are obsessed by the militarist idea, failing to see the change of the times.

The "simultaneous UN membership of north and south Korea" is a heinous plot to create "two Koreas," legalize this internationally and perpetuate the split of our country.

Kosaka's talk about the "balance of strength" on the Korean Peninsula is a refrain of the assertion of U.S. imperialism; it is nothing but a preposterous sophism to justify the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule for an indefinite period under the protext of the "balance of strength."

The Japanese reactionaries, twaddling about the "balance of strength," try to justify the introduction of aggression troops into south Korea by the U.S. imperialists to "protect" a handful of traitors who can represent none of the south Korean people. This constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Korea and is designed to perpetrate aggressive manoeuvres against south Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries call for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea going against the trend of the times. This proves that they are the dirty followers of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression and conspirator in aggression against Korea.

Such behaviours of the Japanese reactionaries are a challenge to the Korean people and the world people, the Japanese people included, who hope for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The chief aim of the Japanese reactionaries' policy of splitting Korea lies in increasing the strength of the south Korean puppet clique to protect their economic concessions and restoring their old position as the colonial ruler in south Korea with the puppet clique as a guide.

When he hurled malicious slanders and calumnies at our Republic at his interview with the U.S. magazine, Kosaka was pursuing the aim to deepen the split of Korea.

The slanderous outbursts of Kosaka stemmed from the foolish attempt to impair the ever rising international authority and prestige of our Republic and weaken the influence of our Republic upon the south Korean people who look up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope. No matter how loudly Kosaka may croak to sully the prestige of our Republic, it is as foolish as the barking of a mad dog at the bright moon.

With no desperation can the Japanese reactionaries drown the voice of the world public demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea or block the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

(KCNA)

Korea's Bribery

Editorial of Washington Post, Oct. 27

It now appears, according to leaks from several continuing investigations, that South Korea has been spending up to $1 million a year for a number of years to buy favor from U.S. congressmen and unspecified executive branch officials. The influence-peddling program reportedly originated at a meeting attended by the president of Korea himself. It has evidently been financed by "commissions" extracted from American rice dealers selling "Food for Peace." Some Korean intelligence agents working out of their country's embassy here are reported to face ouster, other Koreans without diplomatic immunity, face indictment. The diplomatic and political shockwaves have only begun to reverberate.

It is no doubt true that South Korea, watching the United States begin to disengage from its Asian-mainland outpost in Vietnam in the late 1960s, could not help wondering whether the United States might go on to disengage from its other Asian-mainland outpost on the Korean peninsula. This is presumably the prospect which prompted Koreans to start taking out insurance in Warhington with under-the-table payments and other favors. Yet the tactic is utterly unacceptable. The practice of it bespeaks a corruption inconsistent with the ideals and self-interest which the two countries commonly profess as the real basis of their relationship. The revelation of it now in bits and pieces—a fuller version apparently awaits conclusion of the several investigations—is bound to be extremely damaging. Why, Americans will ask, should the United States support a country which not only represses its own citizens but tries to suborn American officials? Why, indeed? A worse atmosphere in which to consider Seoul's case on its strategic and political merits is hard to imagine.

Once again, secret money is the nub of the problem. The administration and Congress this year began—but only began—to address the issue of bribes given by Americans abroad. The focus must be widened to cover bribes, illegal campaign contributions and illegal influence-peddling by foreigners here. If this cannot be done by prosecution under existing laws, then new legislation will have to be considered to ensure that no other country tries to follow Korea's sordid example.

Meanwhile, Americans ought to reflect, somberly, on the fact that what the Koreans evidently have been doing in the United States bears a sharp and painful resemblance to what the United States has done in Chile and various other countries: to contaminate, with secret money, the internal political processes of another state. Whether American national policy towards Korea was actually altered as a result is not here the question. That the effort was made is appalling enough. Perhaps now, as Americans come to learn how some of their own politicians and bureaucrats could be seduced, they will better understand the revulsion that foreign countries feel toward American bribes. This sort of pollution of the international political environment cannot be allowed to go on.

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